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By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For putting the Laws in Execution againſt Foreſtalling, Regrating, and Engroſſing of Corn.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS ſeveral good Statutes have been made againſt Foreſtallers, Regraters, and Engroſſers, who are thereby declared open Oppreſſors of the Poor, and Enemies of their Country: And by an Act made in the Parliament holden in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, the Buying, Bargaining, or Contracting for any Corn coming by Land or by Water to any Market, or Fair, or to any City, Port, Haven, Creek, or Road, of this Realm, or Wales, from any Parts beyond the Sea, to be ſold, before the ſame ſhall be brought into the Markets, Fairs, Cities, Ports, Havens, Creeks, or Roads, to be ſold; and the making any Motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage, or otherwiſe, to any Perſon, for the Inhauncing of the Price, or dear Selling of the ſame; and the diſſwading any Perſon from bringing his or her Corn to any of the ſaid Markets, Fairs, Cities, Ports, Havens, Creeks, or Roads, to be ſold, are prohibited, and adjudged Foreſtalling. And whereas by the ſame Act it is declared, That the obtaining, or getting into any Man's Poſſeſſion, any Corn in any Fair or Market, and ſelling the ſame in any Fair or Market held in the ſame Place, or within four Miles thereof, ſhall be adjudged Regrating. And whereas by the ſame Act it is likewiſe declared, That it ſhall be adjudged an unlawful Engroſſing to Buy or Contract for any Corn, to ſell the ſame again, otherwiſe than is therein particularly allowed of (that is to ſay) Buying of Barley, Bigg, or Oats (not by Foreſtalling) to be converted into Malt or Oatmeal in the Houſe of the Buyer, which ſhall be ſo converted indeed; or the taking of any Corn reſerved without Fraud, upon any Leaſe for Term of any Life or Years; or the Buying of any Corn (not by Foreſtalling) by any Badger, Lader, Kidder, or Carrier, who is to be licenſed ſo to do; and ſhall ſell the ſame in open Fair or Market, or to ſome Victualler, or other Perſon, for the Proviſion of his or their Houſes, within one Month after the ſame ſhall be ſo firſt bought; or providing, without Foreſtalling, the uſual Quantity of Corn, for any City, Borough, or Town Corporate; or for Proviſion, or Victualling any Ship, Caſtle, or Fort, within the Dominions of the Crown: All which Sorts of Dealing in Corn are not Offences againſt the ſaid Statute. Nor the Buying of Corn (except by Foreſtalling) by any Perſon licenſed ſo to do, to be tranſported by Water from any Port or Place in England or Wales, unto any other Port or Place within our Dominions, ſo that the ſame be, without Fraud, ſhipped within Forty Days after the ſame ſhall be bought, and carried with ſuch Expedition, as the Wind and Weather will permit, to the Port the Cocquet of the ſame ſhall declare, and there to diſbarque and ſell the ſame, and bring a Certificate thereof from a Juſtice of the Peace of the County, or Mayor or Bailiff of the Town, and of the Cuſtomer of the Port, of the Place and Day where the Corn was unladed and ſold, to the Cuſtomer and Comptroller of the Port where the ſame was ſhipped; the Puniſhments of which ſaid Offences are enacted to be Impriſonment for two Months, without Bail or Mainprize, for the Firſt Offence, beſides Forfeiture of the Corn ſo bought or had: For the Second Offence, Impriſonment for the Space of Half a Year, without Bail or Mainprize, and Loſs of Double the Value of the Corn ſo bought or had, as aforeſaid: And for the Third Offence, ſetting on the Pillory in the Place where the Offender ſhall dwell, and Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels, and Impriſonment during our Pleaſure; the one Moiety of all which Forfeitures is given to the Proſecutor, in caſe he will ſue for the ſame; but the whole Forfeiture will belong to us, where the Conviction ſhall be at our Suit only. And it was thereby likewiſe enacted, That if any Perſon having ſufficient Corn for Proviſion of his

his Houſe, and ſowing of his Ground for one Year, ſhall buy any Corn in any Fair or Market, for the Change of his Seed, and ſhall not bring to the ſame Fair or Market, the ſame Day, ſo much Corn as ſhall be bought for his Seed, and ſell the ſame, if he can, at the Price the ſame ſhall then go at, in the ſaid Fair or Market, every ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit the Double Value of the Corn ſo bought. And whereas by an Act made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted, That no Badger, Lader, Kidder, Carrier, Buyer or Tranſporter of Corn, ſhall be licenſed but in the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the County where ſuch Perſon ſhall ſo dwell, and hath dwelt for the Space of three Years before the Date of his Licence, and who is then an Houſeholder, not a Servant or Retainer to any Perſon, and who, at the Time of granting ſuch Licence, is, or hath been, a married Man, not under the Age of Thirty Years; which Licences are to continue but for a Year, and muſt be ſigned and ſealed by three of the Juſtices then preſent, whereof one to be of the Quorum, on Pain of forfeiting Five Pounds by every Perſon taking any Licence not purſuant to the ſaid Act; and all ſuch Licences are, by the ſaid Act, declared to be null and void: And the ſaid Juſtices are, by the ſaid Act, impowered to take Bond and Surety by Recognizance of the Perſon licenſed, that he ſhall not Foreſtall or Engroſs, or otherwiſe practice or do any Act or Thing contrary to the ſaid Statute of Edward the Sixth. And it is likewiſe further provided by the ſaid Act, That no Perſon ſhall buy any Corn or Grain out of open Fair or Market, to ſell again, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhall be thereunto licenſed by ſpecial Order and expreſs Words, upon Pain of forfeiting the like Sum of Five Pounds: All which ſeveral Offences, the Juſtices of the Peace, at the Quarter Seſſions for the County where ſuch Offences ſhall be committed, have Power to hear and determine. And whereas the Prices of Corn are already very much encreaſed, and the ſame is likely to grow much dearer, to the great Oppreſſion of the Poor, partly becauſe the ſaid Acts are not duly put in Execution, We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to iſſue forth this Our Royal Proclamation; And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all and every Our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other Magiſtrates, Officers, and Miniſters, whatſoever and whereſoever, within England, Wales, and Our Town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they, and every of them, within their reſpective Places and Juriſdictions, do cauſe the ſaid Acts, and all other Acts relating to the ſame Matters, to be, in all and every the Parts and Branches thereof, put in ſpeedy and effectual Execution; and that they do take Care, that no Licence be granted to any Badger, Lader, Kidder, Carrier, or Buyer of Corn or Grain, but to ſuch Perſons as are or ſhall be qualified for the ſame, according to the Directions of the Acts of Parliament relating thereunto; and under ſuch Sureties as thoſe Acts do require; and that they do take Care, that all Offenders againſt the ſaid Acts be effectually proſecuted according to the Purport of the ſaid Acts. And We do hereby Require and Charge all Our Officers, Miniſters, and loving Subjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the due Execution of this Our Royal Proclamation, on Pain of our high Diſpleaſure, and of ſuch Pains and Puniſhments as may by Law be inflicted upon the Contemners of Our Royal Authority.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty Sixth Day of November 1756, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

AT the Court at St. *James*'s, the 19th Day of *November*, 1756.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHereas by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting of His Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, it is provided, amongſt other Things, That at ſuch Time as His Majeſty ſhall be ſatisfied by the Returns of the Commiſſioners appointed to carry the ſaid Act into Execution, or otherwiſe, that a ſufficient Number of Recruits in the Whole, ſhall have been raiſed for His preſent Service, He might be graciouſly pleaſed to ſuſpend or ſtop the further Execution of the ſaid Act, by Proclamation, or Order in Council, or other Publick Notice in the London Gazette. — And whereas in Purſuance of the Power ſo reſerved to His Majeſty, Publick Notice was given in the London Gazette of the 17th Day of April laſt, as likewiſe in the three following Gazettes, by His Majeſty's Secretary at War, That His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſuſpend and ſtop the further Execution of the ſaid Act, from and after the firſt Day of May then next, till further Notice—And whereas His Majeſty hath judged it neceſſary for His Service, to cauſe ſeveral new Levies to be made, as well for the Land Forces as the Marines, and that it is therefore become neceſſary to cauſe the ſaid Suſpenſion to be taken off; — His Majeſty is hereby pleaſed, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to Declare His Royal Will and Pleaſure, that the aforementioned Suſpenſion and Stop, put to the Execution of the ſaid Act, be now taken off: And His Majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly Order, Charge and Command all the Commiſſioners, and other His Majeſty's loving Subjects, autho-

authorized to carry the ſaid Act into Execution in thoſe Counties where Precepts have been iſſued by the High Sheriff or his Deputy, purſuant to Notice ſent by His Majeſty's Secretary at War for that Purpoſe, that they do forthwith re-aſſemble themſelves, and proceed with their utmoſt Diligence in carrying the ſaid Act into Execution, purſuant to the Directions therein contained.——And with reſpect to thoſe Counties to which His Majeſty's Secretary at War hath not hitherto ſent ſuch Notice, the High Sheriffs of ſuch Counties or their Deputies ſhall, (notwithſtanding the aforementioned Suſpenſion) upon receiving Notice from the Secretary at War, at any Time hereafter, during the Continuance of the ſaid Act, iſſue their Precepts in the Manner required by the ſaid Act, in order to its being carried likewiſe into Execution in thoſe reſpective Counties.

W. Sharpe.

From the Camp of Budin, Nov. 10.

Upon Advice that the Enemy were entred into Winter Quarters, his Excellency Marſhal Brown ſent Capt. Raizenſtein to General Haddik, who is between Toplitz and Peterſwalde, with a Plan of a Line to be drawn upon the Frontiers of Saxony; and General Guaſco, an Officer of Merit, and an excellent Engineer, was entruſted with the Execution of it.

The Marſhal has given the Command of all the Poſts on this Side of the Elbe to General Haddik, and of thoſe of the other Side to General Maeguire. Beſides all the Croats and Huſſars, his Excellency has appointed a ſufficient Number of Batallions, Companies of Grenadiers, German Horſe, with Artillery proportionable, to cover the Frontiers, and to defend the Country from the Inſults of the Enemy's Parties.

Since his Excellency has fixed the Winter Quarters for the Army, ſeveral Regiments defile off daily towards the Quarters aſſigned them, and in 15 Days all the Army will be in Winter Quarters.

The Head Quarters are eſtabliſhed at Prague. The Garriſon whereof is compoſed of the Regiment of Louis Wolffenbuttel, a Batallion of that of Wallis, and 22 Companies of Grenadiers that came from Italy.

Marſhal Brown has conſented to a Negociation with Marſhal Keith, General in Chief of the Pruſſian Army, for the Exchange of Priſoners. And as the Town of Carlſtrad has been fixed on as moſt convenient for both Parties, and each Party having agreed to ſend thither a Lieutenant Colonel, a Captain, an Auditor, and a Commiſſary of War, Marſhal Brown has already appointed Lieutenant Colonel Thurn, and Capt. Churfield, both of the Regiment of the Archduke Ferdinand's Cuiraſſiers, to negociate on the Part of the Auſtrians. The Regiments of Schmertzing, Kalkreute, and Gelhai, Cuiraſſiers; and thoſe of Nadaſty, and Kalnoki, Huſſars, who all came from Hungary, are gone to Moravia, where they will remain till they receive further Orders. Count Sternberg, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of their Imperial Majeſties at the Court of Dreſden, has paſſed by this Place, with all his Family, on his Way to Vienna.

Admiralty-Office, November 25, 1756.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information hath been ſent to this Office, That the Ship Nancy of Aberdeen, Thomas Ritchie, Maſter, of 100 Tons Burthen, laden with 410 Barrels of pickled Salmon, the Property of Alexander Livingſton and William Bretner, of Aberdeen, Merchants, and bound to Rotterdam, on the 22d Inſtant, about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, got into Yarmouth Roads, when ſtanding in with the Land, and hazy Weather, alſo very dark, and having miſſed her Stays, ſhe ran on to the Shore or Main, and was, on the 23d, laying on the Beach or Main, and it was feared that ſhe was billaged, and would inevitably be loſt.

J. Clevland.

This Day are publiſhed,

In Quarto, in French and Engliſh,

THE four following important and intereſting Pieces, containing a full Vindication of His Pruſſian Majeſty's Conduct in the preſent Juncture, viz.

I. A Memorial preſented to their High Mightineſſes the States General by M. de Helley, His Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague; in Anſwer to the Saxon Reſident's Memorial of the 29th of September laſt.

II. The King of Pruſſia's Anſwer to the Imperial Decree of Commiſſion at the Diet of Ratisbonne; and to that of the Aulic Council of the Empire.

III. A Memorial in Vindication of the King of Pruſſia's Conduct, from the falſe Imputations o the Court of Saxony.

IV. A Memorial ſetting forth the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna and Saxony towards the King of Pruſſia, and their dangerous Deſigns againſt him; together with the Original Documents in Proof of them.

Printed by Edward Owen in Warwick Lane.

London, November 26, 1756.

The Commiſſioners appointed for Sale of the French Prizes taken before the Declaration of War, having ſent Powers to proper Perſons to diſpoſe of ſuch Ships and Cargoes as were carried into Gibraltar, Barbadoes, the Leeward Iſlands, Jamaica and South Carolina, by Publick Sale, think proper to give this Notice thereof, and that they expect ſuch Sales will commence in the Months of January, February and March next, that all Merchants inclined to become Purchaſers, may have Time to give Orders to their Correſpondents accordingly.

General